The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Successfully Concludes Planned Tour of East European Countries

President Kim Il Sung June 21 concluded his visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic as his last swing of the planned official goodwill visits to the Soviet Union and the East European socialist countries.

President Kim Il Sung leading a DPRK party and state delegation visited the Soviet Union (May 23-25) and 7 countries in East Europe.

These seven countries are Poland (May 27-29), East Germany (May 29-June 2), Czechoslovakia (June 4-6), Hungary (June 7-9), Yugoslavia (June 9-11), Bulgaria (June 12-17), and Romania (June 18-21).

During his four-day stay in Romania, President Kim Il Sung held a series of talks with his Romanian counterpart Nicolae Ceausescu and reached a consensus of views on the problems discussed with the Romanian leader.

They also agreed to conclude a long-term agreement of economic, scientific and technological collaboration by 2,000, which will lay the firm foundation of Korean-Romanian relations.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Frequent meetings among the leaders of socialist countries to exchange views, seek the concensus of opinion and step up their joint action are very important in developing the friendly and co-operative relations between these countries, in strengthening the socialist forces and other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and in safeguarding world peace and security."

President Nicolae Ceausescu had this to say:

"Every meeting we had, the talks we conducted together in Bucharest and Pyongyang, went down as moments of great importance in the development of the fraternal relations between our countries, parties and peoples.

"I wish to stress on this occasion, too, that a very important role in the development of these relations was played by the personal relations of friendship, established between myself and Comrade Kim Il Sung. I am convinced that your current visit and our new meeting will play an important role in the further strengthening of the Romanian-Korean friendship, collaboration and solidarity."

These remarks came in speeches made by the Korean and Romanian leaders at a June 18 banquet hosted by the latter in honor of the former.

In his banquet speech, President

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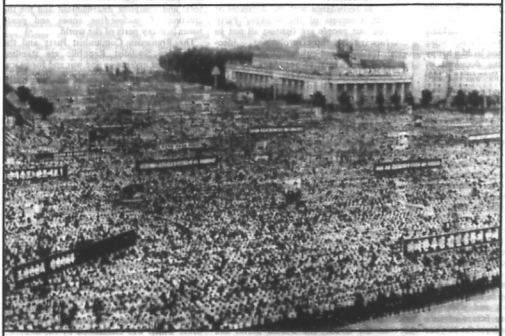
President Kim Il Sung waves to the cheering crowd, joining in a ring of dance of friendship. (KCNA Radiophoto)

On Occasion of Anti-U.S. Month

Foreign Ministry Publishes Memorandum, 100,000 Pyongyangites Hold Rally

100,000 Rally to Protest United States



A Pyongyang mass rally was held at the Kim Il Sung Square on June 25. (KCNA Radiophoto)

A Pyongyang mass rally was held at the Kim Il Sung Square on the afternoon of June 25 on the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Kim Il Sung Square and boulevards adjoining it were packed with working people, youth and students, more than 100,000 in all.

Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, spoke first at the rally.

He said the Korean War was a most brigandish and shameless war of aggression and a most cruel war of genocide unleashed by the U.S. in an attempt to occupy the whole of Korea and dominate Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army under the experienced leadership of President Kim Il Sung, inflicted a disgraceful defeat upon the U.S. and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, he declared.

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK have made all sincere efforts for the peaceful reunification of the

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The Korean people do not want war, but never be afraid of it. The Korean people will never allow their holy land to be turned into a nuclear battle field, declares the memorandum issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry on June 22 to mark the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. (See full text of memorandum on pages 6 & 7)

It exposes with concrete facts the criminal acts of the U.S. in having turned south Korea into a nuclear forward base and constantly resorted to moves to unleash an nuclear war.

It consists of four parts – "U.S. Imperialists' Asia Strategy and Policy of Turning South Korea into a Nuclear Base", "Massive Introduction of Nuclear Weapons and Conversion of South Korea into Nuclear Forward Base", "Constant Completion of Nuclear War Plan and Open Utterance of Nuclear Warfare" and "To Prevent a Nuclear War and Maintain and Consolidate Peace in Korea is the Guarantee for Peace in Asia and the World."

The Korean Peninsula finds itself

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Socialist, Non-Aligned, and All Other Peace Forces Must Struggle for Total, Complete Disarmament

Speech of President Kim Il Sung
At Bucharest Mass Meeting

A Romania-Korea friendship mass meeting was held at the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture on June 20 on the Romanian visit of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Follows the full text of the speech of President Kim Il Sung at the mass meeting:

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,
Esteemed Romanian party and state leaders,
Citizens of Bucharest,
Comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to have this another opportunity today to meet you, the citizens of Bucharest, at this grand welcome meeting.

Bucharest has already become familiar and intimate to us in the course of our repeated visits to the city. During our current visit, too, we have been spending very pleasant and meaningful days, receiving the kind hospitality of the Romanian party and state leaders and of the people of Bucharest.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for your enthusiastic welcome and warmest hospitality and for the impressive speech which has just been made here by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an intimate friend of ours.

I also would like to take this opportunity to convey, through you, the fervent brotherly greetings from our Party, the Government of our Republic and from the Korean people to the Romanian Communit Party and Government and to the Bucharest citizens and all the other Romanian people.

Korea and Romania are close brother countries which advance together in Asia and Europe under the banner of socialism and communism, under the banner of peace.

The peoples of our two countries have long been supporting and cooperating with each other, in bonds of close friendship, to attain their common aim and ideal.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania have developed onto a high stage particularly through our many important meetings and talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. These meetings and talks which have taken place in Pyongyang and Bucharest have discussed the matter of strengthening the ties of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and of developing their cooperative relations on a broader scale and have taken active measures to put the agreements into effect. Since the signing at Bucharest in 1975 of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countres have developed on a more extensive scale in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

On his visit to our country in Apri 1982, esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave a powerful encouragement to our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify their country, and kindly invited us to pay another visit to Romania.

We take a great pleasure in paying this visit to the fraternal land of Romania, in having momentous meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian party and state leaders and in seeing the new success achieved by the industrious and courageous people of Romania in the building of socialism, at a time when the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania are developing favourably with each passing day.

The fraternal Romanian people will soon greet their historic holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist revolution for social and national emancipation.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, in the past 40 years, the Romanian people have traversed a proud road of creation and change and scored brilliant achievements in the revolution and construction.

Today the membership of the Romanian Communist Party and all the Romanian people are solidly united behind the RCP headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and are vigorously struggling to carry out the party's policy of building a well-rounded socialist society. Everywhere we went, we could witness that the diligent and talented working people of Romania were fighting devotedly to increase production, bring prosperity to their country and build a happy life, in accordance with the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The policies of the Romanian Communist Party aimed at realizing the ideal of communism were accepted by the people and are becoming a vivid reality. Socialist Romania is now attaining a high peak of material and spiritual civilization.

Romania has won a high prestige and authority in the external relations. She maintains excellent relations with many countries in all continents of the world, and plays an important role in the international political life.

All these brilliant successes and changes made in Romania are the result of the energetic activity and correct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

We sincerely rejoice at the fact that everything is going with a swing in Romania, the land of our dear brothers, and wish you still greater progress in your future advance to bring prosperity and development to your country.

The cause of socialism and communism is the common cause of the international working class and the socialist countries. This cause is accomplished through the victory of the revolution in each country.

Our Party and the Korean people are firmly defending the Eastern outpost of socialism and contributing to the revolutionary cause of the international working class by accelerating all out the revolution and construction in our country.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea our people successfully carried out the socialist revolution and brilliantly implemented the task of socialist industrialization in the northern half of the Republic. They have thus developed their once backward country into a prosperous socialist state with modern industry and advanced agriculture.

Today, in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are fighting all out to push forward the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- so as to win the complete victory of socialism, to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

The most important and urgent revolutionary task of our Party, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people is to put an end to national division and achieve national reunification.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have made tireless efforts to settle the question of national reunification in a peaceful and democratic way in conformity with the independent aspirations and desire of the Korean people.

From a noble desire to reunify the country on the basis of easing the tension and preserving peace in the Korean Peninsula, our Party and the Government of our Republic proposed to reunify the country peacefully through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by uniting the north and the south. Recently they also made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

Our proposals for national reunification and the tripartite talks are most reasonable and realistic and acceptable to all who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. That is way these proposals enjoy active support from the governments and peoples of socialist and many other countries of the world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people.

The Romanian Communist Party, Government and people have given material and moral support and encouragement to our people in their revolutionary cause, and today they actively support and cooperate with our people in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my deep thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Communist Party, Government and people of Romania for their unremitting deep concern for our people's cause of socialist construction and national reunification and for their active support and sincere efforts to facilitate our success in this cause.

Comrades and friends!

A matter of greatest common concern of the world's people at the moment is how to prevent war and safeguard universal peace and security.

On account of the reckless moves for aggression and war on the part of the imperialists who spin a daydream of world hegemony, the international situation is getting tenser with every passing day. This is the cause of the deep anxiety of the world's people who love peace.

If they are to prevent the danger of a new world war, ease the international tension and preserve global peace and security, the socialist countries and all other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces must solidly unite and forcefully develop an anti-imperialist struggle and an anti-war and anti-nuclear peace movement.

The socialist and non-aligned countries and all other peace forces must closely unite and dynamically struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for a total and complete disarmament and for the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic are standing firm against aggression and war and for peace. They are fighting resolutely in defence of peace and security in Europe.

The energetic activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as the just stand and policy of the Romanian Party and Government aimed to remove the threatening danger of war from Europe and to safeguard peace have become better known to us during our current visit to Romania.

We actively support your efforts to remove the danger of a nuclear war and defend peace in Europe and to turn this region into a nuclear-free zone and make the Balkan Peninsula nuclear-free.

The socialist and non-aligned countries must not only closely unite in the struggle against aggression and war and for peace, but also strengthen international support and cooperation in the struggle to wipe out the relations of colonialist exploitation and to build a free and happy new society.

Today there still exists in the world a very unfair and outdated international economic order which was established by the imperialists and colonialists in the past. As a result,

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All Interstate Disputed Issues Should Be Settled Only by Means Of Negotiations

Speech of President Nicolae Ceausescu
At Bucharest Mass Meeting

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, made a speech at a Romania-Korea friendship mass meeting held at the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture on June 20.

Extending warm communist, revolutionary greetings and best wishes to President Kim Il Sung, he said:

Long-standing, durable relations of friendship and solidarity exist between the Romanian and Korean peoples; these relations have vigorously strengthened and developed in the course of the revolutionary struggles against domination and oppression and for national liberation, for socialist construction in our two countries.

The visit of these days, the talks we conducted with Comrade Kim Il Sung, our close friend, is a fresh and important manifestation of the Romanian-Korean friendship and solidarity, an expression of the mutual wish to elate still more these traditional relations, to strengthen still more the collaboration and cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples in the building of the new system and the struggle for peace.

The Romanian-Korean relations rely upon the principles of socialism, of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, comradely solidarity and assistance, principles which we clearly stipulate as important provisions of the Romania-Korea treaty of friendship and cooperation and of the joint communique published in 1978 and which we apply steadily in all our party and state relations.

I would like to stress on this occasion, too, that the good intimacy established between myself and Comrade Kim Il Sung is playing a very important role in developing the universal Romanian-Korean relations.

We are pleased with the admirable success attained this time in your visit and in the talks we had with you. We have agreed with Comrade Kim Il Sung to work so as to lift onto a higher stage the economic, technological, scientific and cultural collaboration and cooperation, to intensify the contacts and exchange of experience on a party and state line. During the visit, we have agreed to conclude a long-term agreement of economic, technological and scientific collaboration and cooperation by 2000, which lays sound basis and gives wide prospects to the mutually advantageous Romanian-Korean relations.

This year we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist revolution for social and national emancipation, which opened up a broad avenue for revolutionary changes in Romania. We are also convening the 13th Congress of the Party this year, which will indicate ways to achieve constant development of the nation and raise the material and cultural living standard of the people. Our working people are resolutely struggling to greet these two events which are of enormous significance in the life of our country and our people by registering greater successes in the implementation of the party's programme of building a new society, building a multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing towards communism, our ideal.

During my visits to friendly people's Korea I could witness at first hand the great successes scored by the Korean people in all domains, closely rallied behind the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Communists, working people in our country rejoice over the great achievements of the Korean people and sincerely wish them fresh brilliant victory in carrying through the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and in creating a free and prosperous, new life in their homeland.

We reiterate on this rostrum also the firm solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, of socialist Romania and of the whole Romanian people with the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the country. We firmly support the recent initiatives of Comrade Kim Il Sung in connection with the organization of tripartite negotiations, as well as with any other initiatives and actions meant to ensure Korea's peaceful and democratic reunification.

We are firmly convinced that it is only by peaceful negotiations that the Korean people's reunification is possible, that its independent development can be ensured. This fully accords with the interests of the Korean people, of peace in that part of the world and all over the planet.

At the talks we had with Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Korean friends, we had a wide-range exchange of views on the issues in the present international life.

We proceeded from the common conclusions that a great change has taken place in the balance of forces in the international life and the peoples, genuine makers of history, have achieved great revolutionary gains on the road of free, independent development, putting an end to the colonialist and imperialist policies.

In the recent period new issues and fresh conflicts have continued to occur, which render the situation more complicated and endanger the people's lives, freedom and independence, and peace. Arms race, nuclear in particular has been stepped up as never before.

Under such condition, a world-wide war shall inevitably be a catastrophic atomic nuclear war. Never in its history spanning millions of years has mankind been faced with such a grave situation as is threatening its existence and the earth's itself. That's why we may rest assured that the fundamental question of the present times is to do all we can to safeguard peace, halt arms buildup, nuclear arms buildup in particular and save mankind from a nuclear inferno.

Given the current international situation, heads of state and government, politicians all over the world should, more than ever before, make proof of high responsibility towards their own peoples, the existence of the human civilization – and actions should be undertaken in all firmness to put an end to the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, towards a nuclear catastrophe.

Everything possible should be done for talks to resume between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. so as to reach an accord conducive to a stop to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the Soviet countermeasure and to the elimination of medium-range missiles and to pave the way for the removal of any kind of nuclear weaponry from Europe and the world over. There is no more important problem now than to save Europe, the whole world from nuclear destruction.

We consider that more resolute efforts should be made to reach an appropriate accord at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of weapons and troops in Central Europe.

In particular, we are paying special attention to the Stockholm meeting which may play an important part in developing the contacts and collaboration between European countries for strengthening trust and security in the European Continent, including the issue of disarmament, nuclear in particular, and are actively striving for its success.

Within the framework of the universal work for the consolidation of peace and security in the European Continent, Romania decisively holds that the Balkans be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, and is strenuously striving for this end. We uphold that like zones be created in the north and centre of Europe and in many regions of the world.

We are also deeply concerned with the worsening of the conflicts in various regions of the world and are resolute for the settlement of all interstate disputed issues only by means of negotiations.

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the difference between the riches of developed countries in the West and the poverty of developing countries is daily increasing.

The socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all the developing countries must unite firmly and fight to smash the old international economic order and establish a new, fair one.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic will, in the future too, as in the past, make every effort to strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all the developing countries and develop bilateral cooperation and exchange with the socialist countries and, at the same time, realize South-South cooperation and set up a new international economic order.

On our current visit to this beautiful Romania we have received the warm welcome and cordial hospitality from the Romanian Communist Party, Government and people, and everywhere we have reaffirmed through vivid fact how truthful and ardent the feelings of brotherly friendship between the Korean and Romanian peoples are.

Your grand and exceptional welcome and hospitality accorded us have vividly shown in warm feelings of friendship which the Romanian people have towards the Korean people and demonstrated once again the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between our two peoples.

This time we have met esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian party and state leaders and discussed the matter of further strengthening friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and various other problems, reached a unanimity of views and deepened our fraternal amity and fidelity.

We also reached an agreement on working out a long-term prospective plan and further expanding and developing exchange and cooperation in the future in economic and scientific-technological fields between the DPRK and the RSR.

I am deeply satisfied with the successful visit to our delegation to Romania and its fine fruit.

On our return home, we will convey to our people the enthusiastic welcome and unusual hospitality we have received from the Romanian Communist Party, Government and people as well as the valiant struggle and brilliant success in the productive efforts of the Romanian working class and other working people.

In the future, too, our people will make a vigorous effort to further extend and develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people and continue their energetic struggle to build a peaceful and prosperous new world in solid unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the international working class, the peoples of the non-aligned countries and all other progressive people in the world. Our people will also discharge their national and international duties in good faith.

Long live unbreakable brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples!

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement!

Long live the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic!

Long live world peace!

No New World War Needed for Peace In Europe

Banquet Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged in his honor by President Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party at the State Council Palace in Bucharest on June 18.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,
Esteemed Romanian party and state leaders,
Comrades and friends,

Today we arrived in Bucharest, the capital of Romania, the land of our dear brothers, receiving enthusiastic welcome from the Romanian people and the citizens of Bucharest.

Waving flowers, performing traditional dances and songs and shouting enthusiastic cheers, the Bucharest citizens in holiday dress warmly welcomed us all along the many miles of roads and streets shaded by trees covered with thick foliage.

I have been deeply moved by your warm welcome and by the speech which has just been made here by esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and which overflows with friendly feelings.

Allow me to express my deep thanks to you for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality you have accorded us with the friendly feelings of blood brothers, and also to convey the fraternal greetings from our Party, Government and people to the Romanian Communist Party, Government and people.

We are now on a fourth visit to this beautiful land of Romania, overwhelmed with delight as if we were visiting our blood brothers.

This means that our two countries are in an exceptionally intimate relationship.

Though Korea and Romania are far away from each other geographically, the peoples of the two countries are so near in mind like neighbours.

The friendly relations between Korea and Romania are based on terms of close intimacy between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and us and on the intense fraternal feelings of the two peoples who are fighting in cooperation for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and complete equality and mutual respect; these relations are characterized by true comradeship, fraternity and durability.

Frequent meetings among the leaders of socialist countries to exchange views, seek the consensus of opinion and step up their joint action are very important in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between these countries, in strengthening the socialist forces and other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and in safeguarding world peace and security. Our current meeting will widen the way to strengthen the traditional friendship and solidarity between Korea and Romania and extend interchange and cooperation between them. It will greatly contribute to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world's people and their cause of peace and socialism.

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, you are well known to our people as their close friend and as the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

It is the result of your energetic activity and correct leadership that Romania, once backward, now stands firm in Europe as such a powerful, peace-loving socialist country with international authority as it is today.

Marching towards communism, Romania has become a developed socialist industrial and agricultural state with modern industry and advanced agriculture, and laid firm economic foundations for her continuous prosperity and for the betterment of her people's well-being.

We sincerely wish the Romanian people greater success in their efforts to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist revolution for social and national emancipation and to greet the 13th Party Congress with brilliant labour achievements as well as in their future struggle to build a socialist society which is developed in an all-round way and to advance to communism.

Under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people are striving to ease the international tension, settle disputes in a peaceful way, realize complete equality among the states and nations and defend world peace and security. In particular, you are making energetic efforts to remove the danger of a nuclear war and maintain peace in Europe.

It is of tremendous importance in preventing a new world war and safeguarding world peace to preserve peace in Europe which has been the hotbed of two world wars in less than half a century.

We highly appreciate the peace efforts of the Communist Party and people of Romania and express our firm solidarity with you in your just struggle.

Comrades and friends,

The revolutionary causes of the peoples of Korea and Romania are closely linked together by their common aim of building socialism and communism and of safeguarding world peace and by the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity.

Today the Korean people are firmly defending the bulwark of peace and socialism from the U.S. imperialists' daily pronounced moves for aggression and a new war in Far East Asia. They are vigorously struggling to build socialism and to win the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Our people, for the fulfilment of the tasks of socialist and communist construction set forth at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, are striving to carry on the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and pushing ahead with the forward movement to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

To dispel the critical tension and remove the danger of a new war from the Korean Peninsula is a key to preserving peace in Asia and the rest of the world and constitutes a basic prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to settle this question, our Party and the Government of our Republic recently made a new momentous proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the south Korean authority. If we hold the tripartite talks and sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, and settle the questions of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south, these will ease the tension and guarantee peace in the Korean Peninsula, and create favourable conditions for our country's peaceful reunification through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The proposal of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the talks is a very reasonable and realistic proposal for a successful settlement of a series of questions which await urgent solutions in the Korean Peninsula.

The Romanian Communist Party and Government have actively supported our people in their struggle to maintain peace in the Korean Peninsula and in other parts of Asia and to achieve independent and peaceful national reunification. They are also giving active support to our proposal for the tripartite talks.

I express my deep thanks to the Communist Party, the Government and the brotherly people of Romania for their ever-firm solidarity with our people's cause for national reunification.

Kores and Romania will make an active contribution to strengthening the socialist forces and to defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world, by closely uniting, as the same socialist countries which are in the bonds of class brothers, and firmly supporting and cooperating with each other in their common cause of socialism, communism and peace.

At this place which overflows with the feelings of warm friendship, I would like to propose a toast to the indestructible brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the Romanian Communist Party and the prosperity of the Romanian Socialist Republic,

To the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries and the international communist movement,

To world peace,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

To the health of the party and state leaders of Romania, and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Support Recent Initiatives for Lessening Korean Tension, 3-Way Talks

Banquet Speech of President Nicolae Ceausescu

President Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, made a speech at a grand banquet he hosted in Bucharest on June 18 in honour of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Noting that the warm and passionate welcome accorded President Kim Il Sung by Bucharest citizens is an expression of the feelings of solid friendship, respect and trust cherished by the two peoples for each other, he said:

Every meeting we had, the talks we conducted together in Bucharest and Pyongyang, went down as moments of great importance in the development of the fraternal relations between our countries, parties and peoples.

I wish to stress on this occasion, too that a very important role in the development of these relations was played by the personal relations of friendship, established bitween myself and Comrade Kim Il Sung. I ah convinced that your current visit and our new meeting will play an important role in the further strengthening of the Romanian-Korean friendship, collaboration and solidarity.

There are broad possibilities to further promote a fruitful collaboration in every domain —economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other sectors of activity—to strengthen the collaboration of our countries on an international plane. This fully accords with the interests of both peoples to fulfil their programmes of socialist construction, progress and welfare in conditions of international peace and security and collaboration.

We highly assess the great successes recorded by the Korean people in having fundamentally rehabilitated the country that had been demolished by the war and in developing economy, science, technology, society and culture and in building socialism.

The Romanian people greatly value the decisive contribution and role of our close friend, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, in these historical victories, in the elaboration and implementation of the policy of socialist construction and peace of the Workers' Party of Korea. Communists, working people in our homeland wholeheartedly rejoice over all these achievements and wish in full confidence the friendly Korean people more great successes under the leadership of the Party, at head with Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the path to building a free and dignified life, a unified independent and prosperous homeland.

I reiterate on this occasion, too, the Romanian people's support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for their homeland's peaceful, independent reunification without any foreign interference.

We welcomed and actively supported the proposals articulated by you Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We greet and support your recent initiatives for lessening the tension in the Korean Peninsula and the beginning of tripartite talks in view of solving peacefully, by negotiations of the Korean issue.

Noting that Romania is resolutely striving to foster international collaboration and coop-

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Non-Aligned Irrigation Experts Meeting Held in Pyongyang

The Meeting of Irrigation Experts of the Coordinators of Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture was held in Pyongyang from June 16 to 22.

The meeting was attended by delegations or delegates from non-aligned countries and the delegate of the Group of 77 in Rome and the delegate of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

The meeting heard successes and experiences of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of irrigation and drainage and strengthening cooperation between them in this field.

Also discussed at the meeting were issues on intensified cooperation between non-aligned and developing countries in irrigation and drainage.

In order to overcome all difficulties in the way of agriculture and irrigation, the attendants stressed, the non-aligned and developing countries should cooperate and exchange experiences with each other.

A final report was adopted at the plenary session on June 22. The report reaffirming the necessity and importance of South-South cooperation in irrigation and drainage and carrying concrete direction and ways of technological exchange and cooperation between non-aligned and developing countries.

The delegation and delegates attending the meeting made an on-the-spot study inspection on June 18 of various irrigation setups, factories producing irrigation equipment and cooperative farms in South Pyongan and North Hwanghae provinces and Nampo.

At the first day session Pritam Singh, head of the Indian delegation, stressed the importance of minor irrigation projects in extending the irrigated area. He said that India has prepared a perspective plan for irrigation construction and will create minor irrigation projects and additional storage reservoirs of a large-scale to increase the irrigation area to the maximum.

Justin Ngassam, delegate of Cameroon, said that though large-scale irrigation construction requires much fund, manpower and technology, a correct policy and people's enthusiasm are more important. He pointed out that if the government of each country works out a correct policy and mobilizes technicians, it will be able to develop and utilize water resources.

Bernard Koundiano, member of the Guinean delegation, said that in order to increase agricultural production, it is important to widely introduce good experience and successes of other countries in this field.

Sultan Mohammad Data, head of the Pakistan delegation, noted that now in Pakistan much water is stored and supplied to many areas, and said that it is necessary to give precedence to water investigation, designing and technical measures.

Yun Yong Sop, head of the DPRK delegation, said one of the important ways for developing agriculture and increasing grain production in our country is to develop water resources and make a rational utilization of them.

He said:

To carry through the policies, the Government of the DPRK saw to it that the large irrigation river projects were undertaken at state expense and the minor ones done by cooperative farms with their own efforts with the technical assistance from the state and, at the same time, the cooperative farms were given material and technical assistance as well as manual assistance by the state.

In recent years our people have vigorously implemented the governments's five-point policy of nature-remaking, with the result that irrigation projects on the 100,000 hectares of non-paddy fields have been conducted in a little more than five months, and one more 100,000 hectares of non-paddy fields were finished in irrigation through the extensive projects of building wells, water bags and pipes in all parts of the country in accordance with the policy of making revolution in the development of underground water.

The area under irrigation per 100 hectares of our arable land is 70 hectares.

G.R. Choudhury, head of the Bangladesh delegation, in reference to the importance of cooperation between nations in developing the field of irrigation and drainage, expressed the belief that the current meeting would contribute to strengthening cooperation among non-aligned countries in the field of irrigation and drainage.

Kayengeyenge, head of the Burundi delegation, noted that the Government of Burundi attaches primary importance to agricultural development and self-sufficiency in food, and said that the current meeting is of weighty significance in solving this problem.

Kefyalew Achamyeleh, head of the Socialist Ethiopian delegation, noted that his country will promote a plan of irrigation projects at various stages, largely depending on international cooperation. He said he believes he would learn a lot of experience at the current meeting.

At the forth day session the Mozambican delegation proposed to form a drafting group to present a concrete plan for the solution of the financial problem to the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries scheduled for next year.

The head of Tanzanian delegation pointed out that it is important to set up regional centres for strengthening mutual cooperation among non-aligned countries in planning, construction, management and operation and technical domain and establish a joint venture in the production of irrigation facilities.

DPRK Del. on Measures for Strengthening Cooperation

Chong Ryong Bong, member of the DPRK delegation, spoke at the second-day sitting of the meeting.

Outlining measures for strengthening cooperation in the designing, construction and operation of irrigation setups, he said the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was ready to render cooperation to those countries which hope it in this field.

We may send designers, technicians and experts to the non-aligned and other developing countries and cooperate with them in meteorological and water observation, investigation and experiment in the amount of water consumption by soil and crops and in the designing of the areas marked off for irrigation and its experimental areas, he declared.

He said that we were ready to send irrigation technicians, assembling and repair workers and other experts to countries which want them, for technical assistance to them in irrigation construction and promote the construction of experimental objects of a certain scale in the form of joint undertaking and supply them with highly efficient equipment including water pumps, electric motors, sluices and winches of Korea made on the principle of filling each other's needs.

At the same time, he said, we are ready to send technicians and experts specializing in management and operation to help the countries for technical assistance in improving the control of water and setups and write and supply reference books on the necessary methods of technical management and experiences for this work.

He pointed out that technical exchange and cooperation in the field of irrigation may be done in such a manner as to exchange, disseminate and generalise the scientific and technical successes and experiences gained in this field.

Stressing the need to found a joint enterprise for the production of irrigation equipment, he said that the non-aligned and other developing countries would be able to establish joint enterprises producing complete sets of or partial irrigation equipment.

It is necessary to found several joint enterprises of this sort in Asia, Africa and Latin America and other continents in continental and regional scale, he remarked.

He announced that the DPRK will take an active part with all possibilities and potentials in the collective action of the non-aligned and other developing countries for establishment of joint enterprises.

In order to actively promote cooperation in the field of irrigation, it is also necessary to further enhance the mission and role of the coordinators for food and agriculture and, at the same time, to institute an appropriate organization for facilitating and coordinating many-sided exchange and cooperation in this field, he said.

The Meeting of Irrigation Experts of the Coordinators of Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture was held in Pyongyang from June 16 to 22.

(Continued from page 4)

eration and to help create a climate of peace and understanding among peoples, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Collaboration with the socialist countries, with our neighbours, the Soviet Union, first and foremost, is major concern of ours. We actively campaign to strengthen the unity and collaboration of all socialist countries, to surpass the issues that still divide them—as paramount factor for the consolidation of the forces of socialism, and the struggle for social progress and peace worldwide. At the recent CMEA Summit—to whose preparation and unfolding Romania made a full contribution—we decided to improve this collaboration, in the interests of a more powerful development of our national economies, of the enhancement of the might and prestige of socialism throughout the world.

We also strengthen the collaboration and solidarity with the developing, non-aligned countries. We develop relations with all the countries of the world, irrespective of their social system, on the basis of the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty and observance of each people's right to develop freely and self-reliantly, without any outside interference.

We express profound worry about the high tension in the international life, outcome of the imperialist policies of force and directive, of interference in other states' affairs and of consolidation and redivision of the spheres of influence.

We uphold that the cardinal problems in our epoch are the cessation of the arms race, disarmament, nuclear in the first place and the safeguarding of world peace.

It is necessary to make all efforts for the resumption of the Soviet-American talks, for an accord to be reached on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles and of any other nuclear weapons from Europe and the world at large.

Romania holds and strives to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, create like zones in the north and centre of Europe as well as in other regions of the world.

We resolutely call for a peaceful settlement of all disputed issues through negotiations. We hold the view that everything possible must be done to extinguish the conflict and establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East—and in this respect we are for an international conference sponsored by the U.N., attended by all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In the same spirit, we are for the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq, the military actions in the Gulf area and for an undelayed passage to negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the issues between those two countries.

We are of the opinion that developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and collaboration, that they should rally their efforts ever more in order to work out a common strategy in their negotiations with the developed countries, with a view to the settling of the serious problems related to underdevelopment and to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Pointing with great satisfaction to the excellent bilateral cooperation between our two parties and countries and close cooperation in the international arena, I reiterate the belief that the same cooperation would further strengthen in the interests of the two peoples and in the cause of world peace and progress in the future, too.

(Continued from page 3)

Romania pays particular concern over the questions related to the overcoming of the difficult situation brought about by the world recession which virtually affects all states.

Romania holds the view that it is necessary to write off the debts of the poorest countries, to tangibly cut the debts of other countries, to make a long-term rescheduling of the debts, at no or token interest rate and to grant other credits to the developing countries for their economic development.

We are for the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries, for a closer collaboration so as to set a joint strategy for the talks with the developed countries, to equitably solve the questions of underdevelopment and to establish a better and more just world economic order.

Just as so far, Romania would give pride of place to developing the relations with the socialist countries, with her neighbours in the first place, and in the context, with the Soviet Union.

Romania will also resolutely strive to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity with the developing and non-aligned countries, to expand relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states in the world.

We will militate in the future, too, for development of the collaboration and solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other parties and democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for assertion of the policy of independence, disarmament and detente, social progress and peace throughout the world.

Memorandum of DPRK Foreign Ministry

— On Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle —

PYONGYANG, June 22 (KCNA) — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on the occasion of the Month of the June 25–July 27 Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

Follows the full text of the memorandum:

Today, the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula is getting increasingly heavy, which will impose a great disaster upon mankind.

The U.S. imperialists have turned south Korea into their military bridgehead and nuclear forward base to attain supremacy over Asia and the world and continue to converge modern mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons on it, thus aggravating the tension.

The U.S. imperialists are intent on their forlorn attempts to hoodwink the world public opinion, justifying their criminal acts to unleash a nuclear war as aimed at serving as a "deterrence" against someone's "aggression" and also at "protecting" south Korea under the "nuclear umbrella".

Considering it necessary to expose the U.S. imperialists' crimes of turning south Korea into their nuclear forward base and their *incessant nuclear war provocations*, on the occasion of the Month of the June 25–July 27 Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum.

U.S. Imperialists' Asia Strategy and Policy of Turning South Korea into a Nuclear Base

In an attempt to realize the global supremacy, the U.S. imperialists have directed their primal spearhead of aggression towards dominating the vast continent of Asia, and the Korean Peninsula always finds itself as the key-point of military importance in the U.S. imperialist strategy towards Asia.

Right after the end of the Korean War, an aggressive doctrine came from the U.S. ruling circles to the effect that "the U.S. failure to hold Asia in its grip would lead to the loss of the world, and only by grasping the dagger called Korea is it possible to chop the Asian continent into pieces to swallow them at will."

In pursuance of this, the U.S. Administration has declared south Korea as their "vital operation area" to realize their strategy for domination over Asia and the world and tackled down to the moves of turning it into their aggressive nuclear forward base.

On January 7, 1954, U.S. President Eisenhower sent his message to the congress, in which he said that the United States had "vital interests in south Korea in the Far East", and on March 17, 1955, the then U.S. vice-President Nixon said: "This weapon we used in the Korean War and the Second World War are outdated.

Ordinary weapons cannot be effective for any war in the Pacific. Tactical atomic weapons should be introduced," adding that "Atomic weapons are already available" for use in Korea and the rest of Asia. ("The New York Times", January 8, 1954, Chicago; "UP-Tongyang", March 18, 1955).

The U.S. imperialists held "military talks" on February 12, 1957, with the south Korean puppets on equipping the U.S. troops occupying south Korea with nuclear weapons and subsequently on July 15 officially announced that they "started arming with nuclear weapons" the U.S. troops occupying south Korea. (south Korean "Hapdong Yearbook" edition of 1983, p. 77)

The U.S. imperialist policy of turning south Korea into their nuclear forward base got into full swing in the mid-1970's as south Korea has become the last colonial military strong-point for the United States in the Aian Continent and the United States set forth the "forward defense strategy" declaring south Korea the "forward defense area".

At the talks with the representative of the south Korean New Democratic Party at the Capitol Hill on January 27, 1978, U.S. Secretary of State Vance said that "The United States will not abandon Asia and, particularly, defend south Korea of strategic importance for keeps", and earlier on May 1, 1975, U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger told at a news conference that "south Korea is the "forward defense area' for the United States", and "the forward defense area is the area deployed by nuclear weapons."

The U.S. imperialist policy of turning south Korea into their nuclear base further shaped up, synchronizing with the advent of the present U.S. Administration in the early 80's and with the U.S. imperialists' plots to speed the formation of the triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan and south Korea, pivoting on their Asia strategy.

The U.S. Brookings Institution wrote in its study report titled "The Policy Priority for the 80's" that "Korea has been turned into one of the areas to apply nuclear weapons like Europe" and that the United States should "include in the area for use of the U.S. nuclear weapons" the Korean Peninsula. (south Korean radio "Chungang", March 26, 1980)

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that making south Korea a military stronghold is the "keynote of the U.S. military policy towards Asia" and that south Korea like Europe should be the "forward line of the U.S. strategy", adding that controlling the Korean Peninsula is the important task in the U.S. policy towards Asia; and the U.S. President Reagan described the Korean Peninsula as the "area of strategic importance" equivalent to the "first-rate area" for using nuclear weapons. (South Korean "Radio No. 1", March 27, 1982; Japanese paper "Mainichi Shimbun", February 23, 1983)

Accordingly, the "14th annual security consultative meeting" held in Seoul in March, 1982 between the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets added official colour, through the "joint communique", to the U.S. "provision of nuclear umbrella", which had been discussed at the previous "consultative meetings."

On this, a south Korean radio said that the United States had talked on many occasions about its intention to "provide nuclear umbrella" over south Korea, but "this is the first time to officially announce through the "joint communique" the use of nuclear weapons in south Korea. (south Korean "Radio No. 1", March 31, 1982)

The U.S. imperialist plots to turn south Korea into their nuclear base have become increasingly undisguised through Reagan's trip to south Korea and subsequent cases.

Reagan's south Korea trip in November, 1983 was the down-to-earth war-oriented trip.

He went even to the forefront in the demilitarised zone of the Military Demarcation Line to check up the deployment of the nuclear strike means ready to attack the northern half of the Republic and conferred with his stooges on further stepping up nuclear war preparations, thus surpassing the former U.S. presidents who had crept into south Korea in hesitatingly committing any shameless acts.

On this, Japanese press wrote as follows:

"The Yomiuri Shimbun" dated October 2, 1983 reported that Reagan's visit to south Korea is "aimed at holding closed-door consultations to deploy strategic and tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea", and Japanese magazines "Korea Report" in its issue of second half of December, 1983, and "Tsukuru" in its issue of February 1984 said that the "tete-a-tete secret talks" with Chon Du Hwan the puppet, during the Reagan's trip to south Korea, "discussed the question of transferring to south Korea the 'B-52' strategic bombers carrying strategic nuclear weapons under the U.S. strategic air force deployed at the Anderson base on the Guam Island. ... This was bartered on the condition that the United States shall unconditionally support the Chon Du Hwan regime until 1988,"

At the "sixth military committee" and the "16th annual security consultative meeting" in Seoul in May last between the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists said that "there is no change in the U.S. policy" of providing south Korea with "nuclear umbrella" and that the United States plans to continue to provide the "modernized facilities of the nuclear umbrella" over south Korea. (The south Korean daily "Choson Ilbo", May 11 and 12, 1984)

As seen in the above, the U.S. imperialists' policy of turning south Korea into their nuclear forward base has been further shaped up to completion with their increased aggressive designs.

Massive Introduction of Nuclear Weapons and Conversion of South Korea into Nuclear Forward Base

The U.S. imperialist strategy to turn south Korea into the nuclear forward base began to be translated into practice immediately after the war.

In turning south Korea into the nuclear forward base, the U.S. imperialists defined the massive introduction of nuclear weapons and nuclear carrying means, the formation of nuclear units and the installation of nuclear bases as the important part of their strategy.

The U.S. imperialists, in shipping nuclear weapons into south Korea, saw as a big stumbling-block those main articles of the Korean Armistice prohibiting the shipment into Korea of any new type weapons.

The sub-paragraph D. of the Paragraph 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates:

"Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type. ... The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, through its neutral nations inspection teams, shall conduct supervision and inspection of the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition authorized above, at the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof."

The U.S. imperialists, habitually indiscriminate for their aggressive purpose, killed members of the neutral nations inspection teams supervising the introduction into Korea of new type weapons and set fire on their inspection posts to hinder their activities in every way, and in June, 1956 forcefully expelled the inspection teams from south Korea.

In June, 1957, they went the length of openly announcing to the world their unilateral abrogating the sub-paragraph D. of Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement.

In the second half of 1957, the U.S. imperialist machinations to ship nuclear weapons into south Korea got into full steam in coincidence with the declaration of the nuclear equipment of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea.

In 1957, the U.S. imperialists reorganized a U.S. division occupying south Korea into the "Phantomic" atomic division and brought into south Korea the "Honest John" battalion and 280mm atomic artillery battalion, and in 1958 set up the 4th guided missile command of the U.S. Army and introduced the 588th tactical guided missile battalion of the U.S. Air Force. (Washington, July 15, 1957, "AP"; Seoul, July 4, 1958, "Hapdong")

In May, 1959, the spokesman of the U.S. 8th Army Command occupying south Korea said that the atomic weapons deployed in south Korea "are fully ready" to hit the "selected target" of the northern half of the Republic. (south Korean newspaper "Choson Ilbo", May 31, 1959)

The U.S. imperialists reorganized the "Phantomic" atomic division into a "Road" atomic division in the 1960s and shipped in the guided missiles "Nike Hercules", "Matador" and "Hawk" and various kinds of atomic and guided missiles, and in the 70s a larger number of latest-type nuclear weapons.

As a result, in the middle of the 70s over 1,000 pieces of various kinds of nuclear weapons were already deployed in south Korea.

Regarding this, member of the U.S. House of Representatives Ronald Dimlongz confessed in his speech at the congress that "The United States introduced over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and deployed 54 aircrafts loding nuclear bombs" and U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger said that "I think it is open secret that we are deploying the tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea". (Washington, June 3, 1975, "Hapdong"; Washington, June 20, 1975, "Jiji")

According to data released by the "American Defence Information Centre" there have been deployed in south Korea 192 nuclear bombs to be carried by "F-4 Phantom" fighters, 56 nuclear shells for 203mm-guns, 152 nuclear shells for 155mm-guns, 144 nuclear warheads for "Nike Hercules" missiles, 80 nuclear warheads for "Honest John" rockets, 12 nuclear warheads for "Sergeant" missiles, 25–50 nuclear mines; total 661–686 pieces. (Washington, February 9, 1976, "Jiji")

Nowadays the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for shipment of nuclear weapons into south Korea have been further intensified and all sorts of tactical nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery means are deployed on an extensive scale in every part of south Korea.

According to the official announcement of the U.S. and south Korean press the U.S. imperialists have placed 346 short-range tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea and the Guam Island, and disposed additionally newly-developed nuclear mines in the demilitarized zone south of the Military Demarcation Line. (south Korean "Radio No. 1", October 2, 1983; "Washington Post", June 3, 1984)

A south Korean radio disclosed that the U.S. imperialists have already brought 72 "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of leading nuclear bombs into south Korea and would introduce additionally over 180 kinds of newest equipment within two or three years to come. (South Korean "Radio Munhwa", April 26; May 11, 1984)

The U.S. imperialists are trying to ship strategic nuclear weapons such as "Pershing-2" medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles into south Korea and even introduce neutron weapons, most barbarous mass lethal weapons, raving that they repent of missing the chance to produce and use them in the last Korean War.

They reorganized, under the secret plan for deployment of neutron weapons in south Korea, 105-mm howitzer battalion into

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Memorandum of DPRK Foreign Ministry

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155-mm Howitzer battalion capable of using neutron shells, and are producing 8-inch neutron shells to be launched by already shipped Howitzers in south Korea and turning out a large quantity of 155-mm neutron bombs as well. (south Korean "Radio No. 1", May 3, 1983)

An Austrian paper wrote that the U.S. imperialists have already introduced 56 neutron bombs and huge numbers of nuetron shells into south Korea, and British paper "Observer" reported in October 1981 that according to a confidential report of the U.S. tactical air command, the United States was said to plan to deploy land-launching nuclear cruise missiles in south Korea. ("Salzburger Tagblatt", March 2, 1984; south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo" May 1, 1984)

The U.S. imperialists are building, expanding and modernizing already-made nuclear attack bases and nuclear stockpile installations while deploying and reinforcing colossal amount of nuclear weapons and units in south Korea.

In February 1976, at the military installation sub-committee of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee the inspector general of the U.S. army engineer department disclosed that the United States had mapped out "the plan for modernization of nuclear stockpile installations in south Korea."

In pursuance of this "modernization plan" all forms of nuclear attack bases and positions have been reportedly built and expand in the whole areas of south Korea including Munsan, Tongduchon, Ujongbu, Chunchon, Osan, Kunsan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taehakkun, Palgongsan, Paekryongdo, Chinhae and Pusan.

The U.S. imperialists have been active in speeding up the equipment of the south Korean puppet army with nuclear weapons.

On July 5, 1956 the puppet deputy defence minister said that "the ROK army is making educational preparations to introduce atomic and sophisticated weapons and in March 1958 the U.S. military spokesman told that "the south Korean army is getting skilled with the use of nuclear weapons". (Seoul, south Korean "Tongyang", July 5, 1956; Seoul, "TNS-Hapdong", March 29, 1958)

Today, south Korea has thus been reduced to a "show-window of nuclear weaponary" and largest nuclear forward base in the Far East threatening peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world.

Constant Completion of Nuclear War Plan and Open Utterance of Nuclear Warfare

Having converted south Korea into a nuclear forward base with the introduction of a huge number of nuclear weaponry, the U.S. imperialists are uttering more frantic balderdashes of nuclear war while incessantly supplementing and completing nuclear war plan.

They had already mapped out a plan to use atomic bombs during the Korean War and organized even "research group for special operation" to carry it out.

This plan was drawn up and suggested at the end of 1951 and revealed by a secret document of the headquarters of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff which was opened to the public recently (south Korean "Radio No. 1", June 23, 1983)

The operational plan of the U.S. imperialists to use nuclear weapons in the Korean War was also exposed through Eisenhower-Churchill secret talks.

The key confidential documentations of the British Foreign Ministry brought to light that Eisenhower told on December 5th 1951 at his "summit talks" with Churchill that "In case of outbreak of another Korean War the United States would use atomic bombs" and officially declare the "proposal" at the U.N. General Assembly. (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", January 4, 1984)

After the war the U.S. imperialists mapped out numerous aggression plans to trigger off another war in Korea, all without exception nuclear war plans.

Their typical examples are the well known "9-day short-term strike stratagem", "5-day war stratagem" and "3-day war stratagem".

These war plans expect all-out attack operation based on "nuclear forestalling strike".

It is proved by the "war on the land and in the sky "defined in the basic pedagogies drawn up by the U.S. army in August 1982.

In this regard the Japanese magazine "Gunji Minron" reads as follows:

"The way of thinking of the war on the land and in the sky is to use conventional armed forces, nuclear forces and electronic war means comprehensively and three-dimensionally . . . and convert the whole territory of Korea ranging from the Military Demarcation Line to Pyongyang, Hamhung and to Sino-Korea border into a battle field." (Japanese magazine "Gunji Minron", issue No. 33, 1983)

"3-day war stratagem" faked up by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets is supplemented by the plan for "limited nuclear war", theory on "attack upon the central parts" and "nuclear forestalling attack" and nearing completion in the course of "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

"Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal being staged annually in south Korea is a "nuclear test war" and "preliminary nuclear war" to ignite the nuclear war in Korea.

Larocque, former U.S. Rear Admiral said "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercise participated in by the U.S. strategic command simulates the nuclear war"; and American magazine "Nuclear Times" wrote that the United States "made up appliance capacity of tactical nuclear weapons" through the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercise.

In March 1982, "command exercise for nuclear war on the map" dubbed "IB-DIG" staged confidentially in the presence of Reagan and over 1,000 personnel concerned with nuclear arms in the underground operation room of White House was to simulate a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula under the libretto of "limited nuclear war."

It was laid bare by the secret documents of the U.S. defence department.

While ceaselessly completing the nuclear war plan in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are intensively stepping up the preparations for using the military bases in the vicinities of the Korean Peninsula and Japan as the nuclear attack base against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists, together with the Japanese reactionaries, already built a "central command" geared to the command of the Korean nuclear war in the suburb of Tokyo and shifted the centre of the strategical disposition of the U.S. imperialists 7th Fleet to the Korean East Sea from Western Pacific.

In this pursuance, nuclear-propelled aircraft carriers including "Enterprise" and "Midway" belonging to the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet carrying nuclear weapons and other nuclear aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines and nuclear-carrying nuclear weapons are successively creeping into Sasebo port of Japan and Pusan and Chinhae ports of south Korea and the strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons flying day and night over south Korea and its surrondings.

The nuclear wociferations let out by the successive presidents and bellicose circles clearly show the desperate attampts of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

Warmaniac Truman, provocator of the Korean War, once said that the United States "can use the atomic bombs in the Korean War" and Eisenhower clamoured that "The possibility of use of nuclear weapons in Korea cannot be precluded."

Following Nixon and Ford, Carter who once advocated even the theory of "U.S. troops pull-out" from south Korea, also confessed that the United States "can use the nuclear war in Korea" and Reagan openly blared that the use of nuclear weapons shall not be excluded on the Korean Peninsula in case of emergency." (Tokyo, May 31, 1977, "Hapdong"; south Korean "Radio No. 1", November 13, 1983)

Chief of the General Staff of the U.S. army Meyer said that "Nuclear weapons will be used in Korea in case of emergency" and that the question of use of nuclear weapon in Korea is "less complicated than that of the case of NATO" and it "is possible at the motion of the U.S. A army commander, the field army commander". (south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo", January 24, 1984)

Moreover, in his "Defence Report of 1983", U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger said that the United States "must attack north Korea along with the armed forces of the Northeast Asian allies" and launch a nuclear attack against north Korea."

Former U.S. Rear-Admiral Larocque confessed in his interview with the "Choson Sinbo" correspondent held in Japan that the U.S. administration plans to "deploy the neutron bombs and cruise missiles in south Korea" out of the policy of "using the nuclear weapons first" and that the United States considers attacking the northern half of the Republic with the cruise missiles is "more effective" than to attack with aircrafts. ("Choson Sinbo", May 30, 1984)

All the facts show that really reckless is the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocations in Korea and a very dangerous situation has been created on the Korean Peninsula owing to such moves, which may trigger off a nuclear war at any moment.

Even south Korean publications worry over the reducing of the Korean Peninsula to a nuclear battle field writing that it is "more feasible because south Korea has been turned into a nuclear base of the United States". (south Korean magazine "Christian Idea" issue No. 8, 1983)

To Prevent a Nuclear War and Maintain and Consolidate Peace in Korea Is the Guarantee For Peace in Asia and the World

The danger of a nuclear war now prevailing in the Korean Peninsula should certainly be removed.

As talked glibly about by the U.S. rulers themselves, if a war breaks out in Korea, it will inevitable be a nuclear war: It will not be confined within the boundary of Korea, but rapidly expand on a world-wide scale.

This situation created in the Korean Peninsula arouses deep comprehension among the entire people of Korea and the world peace-loving peoples.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced the fair and realistic proposals conducive to preventing the danger of a nuclear war and solving the Korean question peacefully and made every sincere effort for their realization.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already made proposal of turning the Korean Peninsula into a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone, and recently in particular, proposed holding tripartite talks between the DPRK and the United States with the south Korean authorities participating in the talks to discuss such problems as replacing the armistice agreement with a peace Agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawal of the U.S. troops of nuclear weapons from south Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south.

These proposals of ours enjoy absolute support and approval from the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples for their correctness.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets, far from accepting our peace-oriented proposals, run amuck more recklessly to unleash a thermo-nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets are the most shameless nuclear war maniacs undermining and violating peace in the Korean Peninsula, and that the "threat of southward invasion", "nuclear deterrent force" and "protection under the nuclear umbrella" they are babbling now are merely a preposterous sophism full of fiction and deception.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea indignantly denounces the nuclear war provocation moves in Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets as the vicious challenge to the justice and peace-loving Korean people and other peace-loving peoples the world over.

The days have gone never to return when they intimidate and blackmail other peoples with "strength" brandishing nuclear weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists think that they can realise their aggressive purpose with nuclear blackmail pursuing the policy of "strength", it will be a day-dream.

In response to the voices of the anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement ever-rising among the peoples at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists should refrain from threatening any longer to their nuclear war provocations, accept our constructive proposal for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and withdraw the aggression armed forces including the nuclear weapons they have brought into south Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should stop the criminal acts of offering their territory for the nuclear attack base of the U.S. imperialists geared to aggression in Korea and inveigling south Korean puppets into the confrontation with U.S.

The Chon Du Hwan clique must act with discretion and give up their treacherous manoeuvres to leave south Korea as the U.S. nuclear forward base and to plunge the fellow countrymen into a nuclear war holocaust, seeking long-term office under the "protection" of the "nuclear umbrella" of the U.S. imperialist masters.

It is the common aspiration of the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world to maintain peace and security in Korea and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it will instantly expand into the world-wide nuclear war, undermining peace of Asia and the world and plunging the whole of mankind into the holocaust of the nuclear war.

The Korean people love peace and do not want the whole of mankind to suffer from the scourge of a new world war, a nuclear war, because of the Korean War.

Whether the humanity suffers from the nuclear holocaust or defends peace depends on how the broad peaceloving forces of the world struggle against the nuclear war.

We wholeheartedly appeal to all the justice and peace-loving peoples of the world to actively conduct the anti-war, anti-nuclear war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Korea.

The south Korean people should stoutly rise up to the struggle against the nuclear war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and resolutely check up Hwan who are seeking to plunge the entire fellow countrymen of the north and the south into the nuclear war holocaust.

The Japanese people are better aware than anyone else what great calamities and misfortunes the nuclear war had brought to the mankind.

The progressive parties, social organizations, democratic figures and broad sectors of people of Japan should actively struggle against the moves of the Japanese reactionaries who are scheming to leave the land of Japan as the nuclear attack base against the Korean people.

The American people should oppose the nuclear war policy pursued by the present U.S. administration so that their sons and daughters could not be the victims of the nuclear war in Korea.

The Korean people do not want war, but never be afraid of it.

The Korean people will never allow their country to be turned into a nuclear battle field.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express the conviction that the governments, political parties and public organizations of all the justice and peaceloving socialist, non-aligned countries and all the progressive countries of the world, international organizations, international democratic organizations, anti-imperialist and peace-loving organizations, fighting organizations and the peace-loving figures and people of all walks of life in all countries will express active support to the solidarity with our just struggle for checking and foiling the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to turn south Korea into the nuclear forward base and ignite a nuclear war in Korea and for saving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

Pyongyang, June 22, 1984

U.S., S. Korea Urged to Join Proposed Talks On Reunification

Los Angeles Times

BEIJING — A conference of Korean-American and North Korean scholars urged here Monday (June 18) that the United States and South Korea join North Korea in peace talks aimed at the eventual reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

"If the United States and the Republic of (South) Korea are genuine about peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia, both should step forward and participate in the tripartite talks," the conference participants said in endorsing the North Korean proposal for negotiations formally ending the Korean War and then joining the two Koreas in a loose confederation.

"Koreans in the United States and Canada have considerable influence in Seoul and Washington alike, and they can play a patriotic, historic, even pivotal role in Korean reunification," a North Korean participant said.

The four-day conference also strengthened China's commitment to developing a dialogue between North Korea.

Not only did Beijng provide the site and help organize the proceedings, but its diplomats in the United States and Canada were active in extending the invitations to participants, according to several of the Korean-American academics who took part.

"China is interested in our reunification of Korea, and they supported us and provided a location for us," said Harold Sunoo, a social sciences professor at Missouri's Central Methodist College.

In their statement Monday (June 18), the Korean-American scholars, several of whom participated in a similar conference a year ago, endorsed the North Korean call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea "in order to reduce tensions on the peninsula" and urged that a Korean confederation be worked out on the basis of "independence, peaceful means and transcending of differences of ideology."

Among the signers were Un Shik Yang of the Univesity of California, Los Angeles, Dong Soo Kim of Norfolk State University in Virginia, Ikhwan Choi of Seattle City College in Washington and Sookja Paik of Heritage Research House, Virginia Beach, Va. The North Koreans came from various schools.

China's support for the meeting here raised the possibility that it might be reconsidering its determination to only "help from the sidelines," as Chinese officials have put it. China may now be willing to play a more active role in the proposed negotiations, perhaps as host for the talks if not formally participating in them, as the United States has suggested.

China's top specialist on America, Vice Foreign Minister Han Xu, recently returned from an unusual week-long visit to Pyongyang that diplomats believe focuses on the question of how to draw the United States and South Korea into negotiations.

Working people in Pyongyang holding a demonstration, shouting anti-U.S. slogans. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Presidential Visit to Romania

(Continued from page 1)

Kim Il Sung said that it is of tremendous importance in preventing a new world war and safeguarding world peace to preserve peace in Europe which has been the hotbed of two world wars in less than half a century.

"To dispel the critical tension and remove the danger of a new war from the Korean Peninsula is a key to preserving peace in Asia and the rest of the world and constitutes a basic prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of Korea," stressed the DPRK President.

To this end, President Kim Il Sung said, "Our Party and the Government of our Republic recently made a new momentous proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the south Korean authority."

Pyongyang in January this year proposed to hold talks with the United States and south Korea on signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, settling the questions of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south.

These measures, the President urged, "will ease the tension and guarantee peace in the Korean Peninsula, and create favourable conditions for our country's peaceful reunification through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

President Nicolae Ceausescu, like other leaders of East European socialist countries, expressed support to the proposed three-way talks between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul.

He said, "We welcomed and actively supported the proposals articulated by you Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We greet and support your recent initiatives for lessening the tension in the Korean Peninsula and the beginning of tripartite talks in view of solving peacefully, by negotiations of the Korean issue."

As to the tense international situation, the Romanian leader stated: "We express profound worry about the high tension in the international life, outcome of the imperialist policies of force and directive, of interference in other states' affairs and of consolidation and redivision of the spheres of influence."

"It is necessary," President Nicolae Ceausescu said, "to make all efforts for the resumption of the Soviet-American talks, for an accord to be reached on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles and of any other nuclear weapons from Europe and the world at large."

He also said that Romania holds and strives to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, create like zones in the north and centre of Europe as well as in other regions of the world.

He called for a peaceful settlement of disputed issues such as the Iran-Iraq war.

The Korean and Romanian leaders also made important speeches at a Romania-Korea friendship mass meeting held at the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture on June 20 on the Romanian visit of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung, at the rally, said, "Our Party and the Korean people are firmly defending the Eastern outpost of socialism and contributing to the revolutionary cause of the international working class by accelerating all out the revolution and construction in our country."

He said that the most important and urgent revolutionary task of the Workers' Party and people and the DPRK Government is "to put an end to national division and achieve national reunification."

He urged the socialist countries, and all other anti-imperialist forces to "solidly unite and forcefully develop an anti-imperialist struggle and an anti-war and anti-nuclear peace movement."

They were also urged to closely unite and dynamically struggle for a total and complete disarmament and the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world.

Stressing the need to establish a new international economic order, the Korean leader attached great importance to South-South cooperation.

Meanwhile, the Romanian leader, in his speech at the mass rally, stressed that "Never in its history spanning millions of years has mankind been faced with such a grave situation as is threatening its existence and the earth's itself. That's why we may rest assured that the fundamental question of the present times is to do all we can to safeguard peace, halt arms build up, nuclear arms buildup in particular and save mankind from a nuclear inferno."

"Given the current international situation, heads of state and government, politicians all over the world should, more than ever before, make proof of high responsibility towards their own peoples, the existence of the human civilization – and actions should be undertaken in all firmness to put an end to the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, towards a nuclear catastrophe," stated President Ceausescu.

President Kim Il Sung left Bucharest on June 21 after successfully concluding an official goodwill visit to Romania, the last leg of his planned tours of East European socialist countries.

100,000 Rally

(Continued from page 1)

country, he said: However, the Americans have persistently followed the criminal policy of aggression and war over the past 30 odd years.

Citing concrete facts to expose that after declaring the Korean Peninsula a "test ground for showdown of strength" in the 80s, in view of the importance of the military strategic position of south Korea, they have extensively massed huge armed forces of aggression and war means in and around south Korea, the speaker said:

They inveigled even the south Koreans into the criminal nuclear war plan and are now working round the clock to carry it into effect. This is fully illustrated by the replacement of the already mapped out "nine-day war plan" by a "three-day war plan" and the working out of a "three-stage war plan."

Moreover, their annual "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is a provocative "test nuclear war" aimed at attacking the northern half of the country: it proves that their dangerous nuclear war plan has entered a practical stage in actuality.

Their adventurous war provocation moves are becoming all the more dangerous as the scheme to form the three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea has virtually reached a stage of completion.

In accordance with this scheme, an argument about the so-called "common destiny" of the United States, Japan and south Korea is in vogue and a move to change the U.S.-south Korea "combined forces command" into a U.S.-Japan-south Korea "combined forces command" has come to the fore.

For the accomplishment of the nation's cherished desire for the country's reunification it is necessary to realise the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung, stressed the speaker.

He went on to say:

All the Koreans in the north, south and overseas must turn out as one in the struggle to build the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, independent, neutral, democratic and peaceloving, in this 3,000-ri land.

An early realisation of tripartite talks of the DPRK, the United States, south Korea is imperative for the time to remove the danger of war and create a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

We urge once again the United States and south Korean authorities to discard the unreasonable pretext and accept our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

Memorandum

(Continued from page 1)

always as the key-point of military importance in the U.S. strategy toward Asia, it says. The U.S. policy of turning south Korea into its nuclear forward base which had begun in the 1950s got into full swing in the mid-1970s and further shaped up, synchronizing with the advent of the present U.S. administration in the early 1980s and with its plots to speed up the formation of the triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan and south Korea.

In the middle of the 70s over 1,000 pieces of various kinds of nuclear weapons were already deployed in south Korea, the memorandum notes.

Reagan flew into south Korea in November 1983, showed up at the forefront in the Demilitarized Zone of the Military Demarcation Line, examined the deployment of nuclear strike means for an attack on the northern half of Korea, held confabs with the stooges on stepping up nuclear war preparations and blared that the use of nuclear weapons shall not be excluded on the Korean Peninsula in case of emergency, it criticises.

The memorandum declares: If the U.S. imperialists think that they can realize their aggressive purpose with nuclear blackmail pursuing the policy of "strength", it will be a day-dream. They should accept our constructive proposal for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and withdraw all the aggression armed forces including the nuclear weapons they have brought into south Korea. The American people should oppose the nuclear war policy pursued by the present U.S. administration so that their sons and daughters could not be the victims of the nuclear war in Korea.

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